



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1845.

V. B. PALMER is our Agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements for the *Times*. He is fully authorized to receive the money, and receipt for it, for all new subscribers and advertisements he may obtain. His office is at S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, No. 50 Pine St. Philadelphia, No. 100 Nassau St. (Tribune Building) New York, and No. 16 State St. Boston.

We enclose our prospectus for the Sixth Volume, in to-day's paper, to our friends at different post-offices. We will take it as an especial favor, if they will use a little exertion in our behalf in procuring subscribers to the "Times." The very low price at which we propose to publish the paper in future, will enable all who wish to read the news, (and who does not?) to subscribe. It is unnecessary to enter into a lengthy detail of reasons why a newspaper should be taken in every family; they are obvious to all—and when the cost is so reduced as to leave no objection on that score, no one who desires to keep pace with the events of the day, will be without a paper.

We hope our friends will give us their assistance, by subscribing themselves, and inducing their friends to do likewise.

OREGON QUESTION.

We learn from Washington that the negotiation which has been pending for some time between Messrs. Pakenham and Calhoun, for the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, was brought to a close on the 27th ult. The result is said to be unfavorable to the United States.

In the House of Representatives, on the 1st inst., in committee of the whole, according to previous understanding, the debate on the Oregon Question was terminated, and the House proceeded to vote on the several propositions before it. After various propositions and amendments, the committee agreed upon a bill, rose, and reported the same to the House, which adjourned pending the question of its final adoption. The first order of business for Monday, the 3rd inst., was the final vote on the adoption of the bill—and we doubt not it carried by a respectable majority.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 27th ult., the joint resolution which passed the House for annexing Texas to the United States, was read twice, and referred to the committee on foreign relations, on the motion of Mr. Archer. The Hon. John A. Dix, elected by the legislature of New York to be a senator from that State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Silas Wright, was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Berrien reported from the judiciary committee a bill to amend the naturalization law. The bill does not extend the probationary period of foreigners, but throws many restrictions around the system. The Senate, after spending the most of the day in the discussion of the bill reducing the rates of postage, and correcting the abuse of the franking privilege, went into the consideration of executive business and then adjourned.

The House, on the same day, immediately after the reading of the journal, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the pending question being laid aside, took up the bill from the Senate, to purchase 1,500 copies of Greenhow's history of Oregon, which, after a debate, was passed—yeas 106, nays 79. The committee then took up the bill for the occupation of the Oregon territory; and after spending some time in debate thereon, the committee rose and the House adjourned. Previous to adjournment, Mr. McClernand, from the committee on public lands, by general consent, reported a bill for the sale of the mineral lands in the State of Illinois, and the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin; which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

President Polk and suite arrived at Louisville on the 4th, en route for Washington. He was received with proper respect, and remained one day. S. PENN, Jr. Editor of the Reporter, was in Louisville at the time, and accepted an invitation to travel with the company.

The one day Election Bill has been returned to Congress by the President, with his approval, and is now the law of the land. Tuesday after the first Monday in November, is the day, therefore, on which the Presidential election will be held hereafter.

NEW PAPERS.—The "Radical," published at Bowling Green, and the "Advocate," at Jackson, Mo., have been discontinued. The "Democratic Banner," by Minor & Murray, takes the place of the former, and the "Review," by Niedner & M'Ferron, the place of the latter. Both locofoco.

From our Jefferson City Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 6th, 1845.

MESSRS. BENSON & GREENS—The Internal Improvement fund, that is to be, has caused more difficulty in the House of Representatives than any other subject discussed, so far, this session. Of the nature of the original resolutions which gave rise to the thousand and one propositions to amend, I informed you in my last. The discussion was continued till the afternoon of to-day, and finally the fund, distributed amongst the counties, share and share alike, the new ones included; in other words, the new county of Oregon, with not perhaps more than one hundred voters, receives as much in the distribution, as St. Louis, with her 13,378 voters, or Howard or Boone with two thousand and more voters each. It would be an endless job to undertake to give you the various propositions made first and last during the discussion. The proposition to divide the fund amongst the counties was made by Mr. Stringfellow, but his plan did not indicate a rule by which the distribution was to be made, leaving that to be settled by the Committee on Internal Improvements, should the resolution pass; and then in the bill to be reported by that committee, the plan could be settled, the resolutions and all the amendments thereto, being intended as instructions to that committee.

In the forenoon of this day, an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Stringfellow, was offered by Mr. Ballou, proposing to instruct the committee to report a bill appropriating \$200,000 to the improvement of the Osage river; \$35,000 to North Grand river; \$50,000 to the road from Hannibal to Glasgow, and some other less appropriations to minor objects, which was voted down instantly.

That was a pretty strong hint to the friends of the different objects of Internal Improvement that distribution amongst the counties was the decided favorite. Mr. Speaker Jackson, then moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Stringfellow, by inserting in substance that the distribution be made to each county, share and share alike, and advocated the adoption of his amendment for near an hour, declaring that he saw the fund was to be divided amongst the counties, and that it was nothing but even handed justice that the new and small counties should have as much of this fund as the old and populous ones. His amendment was accepted by Mr. Stringfellow. Mr. Davis moved to amend the resolution by striking out the amendment proposed by his colleague, and accepted by Mr. Stringfellow, and inserting in lieu thereof, substantially, that the distribution be made amongst the counties according to the number of free white male inhabitants in each county.

Mr. Davis addressed the House in support of his amendment; said there was a vast difference between his notions of equity and justice, and those of his colleague, just expressed. He would ask the members of that House, if in giving a vote for equal distribution amongst all the counties, they could place their hands upon their hearts without feeling a consciousness that they were doing manifest injustice to the people of the large and populous counties; he wished his young friend on his right, Mr. Hughes, from the county of Caldwell, to state to the House, whether he, representing but 325 voters, could reconcile it to his sense of justice, to take as much of the fund for his county, as the county of Howard was to receive with 2,000 voters. He might be answered that the small counties have friends enough here to carry the measure, but he would not ask whether if they did, it would not be upon the same principle that the highway robber seized upon and carried off the property of his victim, just because he was the stronger man.

Mr. Hughes replied that it was equitable and just that the small counties should have an equal distributive share of the fund.

Mr. Raines moved to reject the amendment, which upon a call for the yeas and nays, was rejected. And after an amendment proposing to give \$100,000 to the Osage alone, had been defeated, Mr. Johnson of Livingston, moved as a substitute, a proposition to give the Osage river \$200,000 and Grand river \$35,000, not connected with any other objects; that was also defeated and the final vote taken.

You now see the Internal Improvement fund wholly lost to the original objects of its donation.

The contested election, in the Senate, remains pretty much in statu quo; as to the result, nothing can be certainly said; as intimated heretofore, if honesty should happen to come right side up, Mr. O'Brien will hold the seat, but in a party affair, as is this contest, that seldom occurs. However, with the odds of the law and the facts in his favor, I shall not risk my reputation as a prophet, by saying that Mr. O'Brien will not be ejected for the benefit of "old ugly." K.

FEBRUARY 8th, 1845.

The contested election case, between Mr. Miller and Mr. O'Brien, closed this day, and the latter holds his seat by only four votes. That is a result, however, one vote larger than the committee on elections, in the Senate, gave Mr. O'Brien, after a full examination of the evidence upon which they reported. Now we see the end of all this false clamor of Mr. Miller, what does it amount to? Simply, that, although he knew he was fairly beaten, he had such an abiding confidence in the dishonesty and corruption of a democratic Senate, he thought to the last moment, the seat would be given to him. And, strange to tell, after the case had been patiently gone through, and each vote separately decided upon by the Senate; after hearing all the evidence and the arguments of counsel touching each vote; a Senator, yes, the President *pro tempore*, Mr. Acock, rose in his place and offered a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Anderson, declaring Mr. O'Brien duly elected; the substitute being in substance, that

there was no election for Senator in the Cooper District, and that the seat was vacant; and offensive as this movement was to the common sense and honesty of all good men, there were several democratic Senators who voted for the substitute; that defeated, and there were two Senators only who had the cool, deliberate boldness to vote against the original resolution, declaring Mr. O'Brien duly elected. That the country may know who the Senators are thus voting, after a deliberate conviction of the judgment, through the evidences of their own senses, I will name them, Mr. Polk and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Acock asked to be excused (professing not to understand the case.) Mr. Rawlings and Mr. Fort, not having heard all the evidence were also excused. Mr. Massie, and some others, squatted out just at that particular crisis—and so in the end old ugly's condition was not much more handsome than his person. Jest aside, the country has learned much by this trial. It is now most clear that Mr. Miller and his personal friends expected him to get the seat by foul party tactics alone, and his perseverance for nearly three months of the session, before he would be convinced, is evidence of it; and if the bill had been taken by the horns by Mr. O'Brien—if he had not employed counsel who held up to the public gaze the party machinery by which the trial was surrounded, Mr. Miller would have obtained his seat. It is to be hoped that although the desire of success for Mr. Miller, on the part some Senators, may have blinded their judgment, that no corruption of their hearts will follow.

Towards the conclusion of the trial, when votes became dear, a vote was claimed for Mr. O'Brien which was rejected by the judges of election, under circumstances about as follows: A naturalized citizen offered to vote for Mr. O'Brien—was sworn by the judges, as provided by the statute, as to his qualifications as a voter. He answered that he had taken the oath, &c., but had not with him a copy of the record of his citizenship; his name was written on the poll book, and the person for whom he intended to vote, (Mr. O'Brien) but his vote not counted. Several of the democratic Senators voted that the vote was a bad one, and that every foreigner becoming naturalized must carry about his person, when going to an election, his free papers; just as your negro, Bob, carries his pass from Saturday evening till Monday morning. The vote was, however, counted by the Senate for Mr. O'Brien.

The House of Representatives on yesterday resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the bill to secure to married women the use of their own property, and the same has been under consideration ever since, including an evening session this evening. This morning, however, before the House went into committee, some of the farmers and others, having come to the conclusion (a pretty just one) that the lawyers in the House were getting a little too big for their breeches in the way of long speeches—upon motion of Mr. James, adopted a resolution restricting speeches, both in committee and in the House, to thirty minutes. The bill to secure the rights of married women will pass in some form, I think. K.

FEBRUARY 11th, 1845.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, the concurrent resolutions came up for the third reading, resolving to receive Missouri's share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and they were adopted—Yeas 67, Nays 17. Thus you see the consistency of democratic principles now the Presidential election is over.

A set of constitutional amendments were proposed some time since, in the House, limiting the tenure of the offices of the several judges to the same time proposed by those defeated since the commencement of this session, but proposing that the judges be elected by the people. Mr. Williams offered additional resolutions by way of amendment, proposing that henceforward the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer, shall be elected by the people of the State. This was quite unexpected from a whig, and after some discussion, *pro* and *con*, Mr. Carson moved to refer the bill, with the amendments to the constitution, which upon a call for the yeas and nays, carried—Yeas 44, nays 42. This was done not by party voting, but by the sincere friends of the proposed convention, of all parties.

A memorial to Congress, praying the appropriation of a sum of money to improve the navigation of White River, having passed both Houses of the General Assembly, some days back, was this day communicated to the House, by the Governor, with his veto.

To appropriate money now, for purposes of internal improvement, is not democratic policy, *except it be*, I suppose, upon a great national thoroughfare; or unless, as Mr. Polk would say, it happens to run a road or the like, *just through the neighborhood of a democrat's house*.

Mr. James, it seems, was the author of the memorial; after the reading of the veto, a motion being made to print one thousand copies for the use of the State. Mr. James opposed it vehemently; said that no candidate could get any votes in his part of the State, who opposed the improvement of the navigation of White River; that in the late canvass he had been under the necessity of defending Governor Edwards on that subject, and at first it was a very difficult matter, and that he, Mr.

James, had even had Mr. Speaker, (pointing to the Chair) thrown up to him upon that subject.

Mr. Stringfellow spoke in favor of printing; said he saw gentleman (Mr. Le-beaume and others) sneering at the doctrines of that veto; it would compare very well with any other political paper, and he hoped it might be printed for the information of the country. The motion to print failed. The re-consideration of the memorial then coming up for the action of the house, there was quite a deal of warmth in the discussion.

See the power of executive patronage! Mr. Stringfellow, Mr. Bay and Mr. Richmond, all vying with each other, who should say most pretty things of his Excellency!!

Mr. Stringfellow insisted that it was not the doctrine of the "Locofoco party," as he called it, to make appropriations for internal improvements out of the public treasury; that no democrat would vote for such a measure.

Mr. James replied at some length, showing memorials passed at the last session, and before, for all sorts of improvements, from the Mississippi down to the Current and the Des Moines rivers, and the draining of the big swamp; said that Gov. Reynolds had approved all these memorials; showed the votes from the House Journal of 1843, of two of Congressmen, Price and Sims, and of a host of others, many now in the House. And here Democracy fell assunder; the battle became general and a brisk firing was kept up till after candle lighting. It reminds one of the battle between Fitz-James and Rhoderick Dhu, Mr. James now occupying the position of the former, when he cried out, placing himself against the rock:

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

The scene is truly rich, and how it will end, no one knows.

The Senate, on yesterday, sat in Executive session, and one of the results was that Senator Monroe from Morgan, was confirmed as Auditor of Public Accounts, being the first intimation to the city gossip that he was to be preferred by the Governor to Mr. Shields, of electoral memory, and so we go, a new wrinkle every day. K.

A resolution was offered in the House of Representatives on the 28th, by Mr. Burke, accompanied by a statement, which, if it be true, implicates President Tyler to a considerable extent in squandering the public money, by giving a contract for furnishing timber for the navy, contrary to law, at an exorbitant price. The contract was given to James C. Zabriskie, of New Jersey, who applied to the President, in person, it is said, for the contract, stating that he had bankrupted himself "in the cause," and must be helped. Several persons are implicated, but we hope for the honor of the country, the whole affair may be satisfactorily explained.

We call the attention of the reader to our Jefferson correspondence. We infer from the course pursued by Mr. Speaker Jackson, on the subject of the Internal Improvement Fund, that he considers Howard irrevocably whig, and is determined to punish her citizens because they will no longer support such demagogues as govern the party to which he belongs.

He voted against giving our citizens who suffered by the freshets relief—

He voted for the county bill by which one half of them will be disfranchised—

And in the disposition of the Internal Improvement fund he has voted against every proposition which would benefit Howard.

We ask the citizens of the county, irrespective of party, to look at the course of our representatives, and see who, by their acts, have manifested an interest in our welfare—who has stood up for even handed justice to Howard?

The eight Whigs who voted for the joint resolution of annexation in the House of Representatives, were Messrs. Senter, Peyton, Ashe and Milton Brown, of Tennessee; Stevens and Clingman, of Georgia; Dellett, of Alabama, and Newton, of Virginia. Had these members voted differently, the measure might have failed, or, at least been carried off by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The New York locofocos it will be seen—or at least a majority of them—voted against the proposition for annexation which recently passed the House of Representatives. Gov. Wright's organ, in the city of New York, opposes it strongly—and says if such a proposition had been submitted to the people of that State, at the late election, the locos would have been beaten twenty five thousand votes.

The last Louisville Journal says: a private letter from one of the highest judicial functionaries at Washington City, expresses the opinion that the Senate will decide in favor of annexation.—In a letter from Washington to the Frankfort Commonwealth, and in another to the Lexington Observer, we see it stated, that of the Whigs of the Senate, Messrs. Henderson, Merrick, Foster, Johnson and Berrien will go for the measure.

A memorial has been presented to Congress, by Mr. Pratt of New York, from Asa Whitney, merchant of New York, asking a grant of land for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, so that the passage to China can be accomplished in about thirty days. It was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By late accounts we learn that the Oregon Legislature adjourned on the 3rd of July last.—Among the laws passed was one prohibiting the making or vending of ardent spirits.

The Legislature is called the Legislative Committee, and consists of nine persons elected by the people. The officers of the Oregon Territory consist of three Governors, called the Executive Committee, a Supreme Judge and a Legislative Council. The laws are the same as those governing the Territory of Iowa. The government is purely Democratic Republican. Dr. Babcock is the Supreme Judge. The name of only one of the Governors, Dr. Baily, is mentioned. Peter H. Burnett, formerly of this State, is a member of the Legislature.

Hon. JOHN J. HARDIN has our thanks for public documents.

TEXAS—ANNEXATION.

After three weeks discussion of the question, in the House of Representatives, a joint resolution in favor of annexation was passed, on Saturday, January 25th. The resolution was proposed by Hon. MILTON BROWN, of Tennessee, a whig, as a substitute for the plan of C. J. INGERSON, of Pennsylvania, and is as follows:

Joint Resolution declaring the terms in which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to-wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs, and all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas, and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

And in such State or States as shall be formed out of the said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

The vote on the final passage of this resolution stood:

Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Bayly, Belser, Bidlack, Edward J. Black, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brodhead, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, William J. Brown, Burk, Butt, Caldwell, Campbell, Shepherd, Clark, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Chapell, Clinch, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullum, Daniel, John W. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dellet, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duncan, Ellis, Farlee, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Haralson, Hays, Henley, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubbard, Hubbard, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Kilpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, Macley, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, Joseph Morris, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pettit, Payton, E. D. Potter, Pratt, David S. Reid, Relfe, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Senter, Thomas H. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, Slidell, John T. Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stephens, John Stewart, Siles, James W. Stone, Alfred P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright, Yancey, Yeast—120.

Nays—Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Baringer, Barnard, Benton, Brengle, Brinkerhoff, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Causin, Chilton, Clingman, Clinton, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Darrah, Garrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Dillingham, Dunlap, Elmer, Fish, Florence, Foot, Giddings, Goggin, Willis Green, Bryan Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Edward S. Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Herrick, Hudson, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Preston King, Daniel P. King, McClelland, McLivaine, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Mosely, Nes, Patterson, Phoenix, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, Preston, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, Rayer, Reding, Robinson, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, St. John, Sample, Schenck, Severance, David L. Seymour, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stetson, Andrew Stewart, Sumner, Thomasson, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wethered, Wheaton, John White, Benjamin White, Williams, Winthrop, and William Wright—98.

So the resolution was adopted—and Texas is annexed, so far as the House of

Representatives is concerned. All eyes are now turned to the Senate.

In the New York Tribune, we find the following recapitulation of the vote, by States—

	AYES		NOES	
	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
Maine,	1	0	4	2
New Hampshire,	2	0	2	0
Vermont,	0	0	1	3
Massachusetts,	0	1	1	8
Rhode Island,	1	0	0	2
Connecticut,	3	0	1	0
New York,	9	0	14	10
New Jersey,	3	0	1	1
Pennsylvania,	10	0	0	13
Delaware,	0	0	0	1
Maryland,	0	0	0	5
Virginia,	10	1	0	3
North Carolina,	5	0	0	4
South Carolina,	7	0	0	0
Georgia,	6	2	0	0
Alabama,	6	1	0	0
Mississippi,	4	0	0	0
Louisiana,	4	0	0	0
Ohio,	9	0	2	10
Indiana,	8	0	0	2
Illinois,	6	0	0	1
Kentucky,	5	0	0	5
Tennessee,	6	4	0	0
Missouri,	5	0	0	0
Michigan,	1	0	2	0
Arkansas,	1	0	0	0
	112	8	28	70

It thus appears that of the Democratic votes in favor of the resolution, there were 53 from free, and 59 from slave States.—The 7 Whig votes in favor were all from slave States. Of the vote in the negative, the 28 Democrats are all from free States; and of the Whigs 52 were from free, and 81 from slave States. The number of Democrats voting was 140; consisting of 81 from free, and 59 from slave States.—Those 81 were divided into 53 for, and 28 against. The number of Whigs voting was 78; consisting of 52 from free, and 26 from slave States. Those 26 were divided into 8 for, and 18 against. The 59 Democrats from slave, and the 52 Whigs from free States, all of course voted, the former for, and the latter against.

Such are the results of our analytical examination of the vote which we have made, to spare our readers the trouble they would otherwise probably take to make it themselves.

POSTAGE.—The post office bill is fairly under discussion in the Senate; and in the House, Mr. Hardin has reported back his bill, and time may be afforded to act upon it. Mr. Merrick made a long speech in favor of his bill. In the course of it he estimated the sum necessary for carrying on the department at \$4,500,000. In 1837, before private expresses and other disturbing causes existed, there were more than 29,000,000 letters of a chargeable character passed through the mails; a fair increase would give us now 42,000,000 letters—whereas we have but about 24,000,000. The bill proposes but two rates of postage, 5 and 10 cents.

IF ALLAN M'LANE, JR., Esq., Editor of the Platte Argus, does not get a seat in Governor Edwards' Cabinet, then we shall believe there is no virtue in—Puffing!

MEXICAN MINISTER RECALLED.—A gentleman, says the New York Journal of Commerce, whose means of information in regard to Mexican affairs are better than our own, assures us that the new government of Mexico, under date of December 30th, issued instructions to General Almonte, the Mexican Minister to the United States, to demand his passports.

Mr. Leavitt and Col. Oakley, Commissioners to effect the loan to complete the Illinois Canal, have arrived at Springfield.

MAINE.—The Texas resolutions have been indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives of Maine. So Maine may be considered as opposed to annexation.

Some scoundrel recently stole the cloak and overcoat of Penn, the Editor of the Reporter. Served him right—he had no business with but one at a time, and he should have had that on. Who ever heard of an Editor indulging in such luxuries as a cloth cloak and overcoat, at the same time! Pride must have a fall!

Washington is said to be crowded with gentlemen who are willing and anxious to assist Mr. Polk in the administration of the general government, by attending to the business of small offices in different parts of the country.

"There is a time for all things," said a crusty old fellow to his wife. "I'll believe that," answered his wife in a sharp vinegar voice, "when you pay for your newspaper." Hit him again.

IMMIGRATION.—A letter from Dresden, published in the New York Herald, states that several associations of Germans have been formed for emigrating to the United States the ensuing summer, amounting in the aggregate to 20,000 souls—one company of Bavarians and Saxons, chiefly farmers and mechanics, are bound to Ohio and Western Virginia; another company, formed at Antwerp, has bought large tracts of land in Tennessee, to which they will remove; other companies are bound to Florida, Texas, Missouri and Iowa. The companies are well organized, of respectable persons, and have sent out agents in advance, to select and purchase their lands.

A BALL will be given at the "Fayette Hotel," on Friday night, the 21st inst. Tickets \$2.00.